REMARKS

Claims 1-10 and 30-50 are pending in the present application. By this amendment, claims 12-29 are canceled, and claims 30-50 are added. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the present claims in view of the following remarks.

I. Formal Matters

Claim Objections

Claims 12 and 26 are objected to because in line 7 of both claims, "is" should be inserted after the word "call." Accordingly, new claims 30 and 44, which recite subject matter similar to canceled claims 12 and 26, respectively, include the word "is" after the word "call."

The Examiner also notes that the claim numbering is incorrect because there is no listing of claim 11 and suggests renumbering the claims in accordance with 37 CFR §1.126. In response, Applicant canceled claims 12-29 and added new claims 30-47 to correct the numbering of the claims.

II. Prior Art Rejections

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §102(a)

Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) as being anticipated by gwmizer@bellsouth.net (hereinafter "gwmizer"). By this amendment, claim 28 has been canceled. However, claim 46, which recites subject matter similar to canceled claim 28, has been added. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 46 recites that a method of providing visual caller identification comprises receiving a call at a caller identification device and projecting information about the call through a projection orifice in the caller identification device and onto a projection surface.

Gwmizer does not disclose a method of providing visual caller identification comprising projecting information about the call through a projection orifice in the caller identification device and onto a projection surface. On the contrary, gwmizer discloses

projecting phone caller ID onto a remote surface using a heads up display projection with florescent lighting or a prismatic lens or a transparent LCD laser light projection. This is not analogous to the method recited in claim 46 because gwmizer does not disclose projecting information about the call through a projection orifice in the caller identification device and onto a projection surface.

Furthermore, the disclosure provided by gwmizer does not satisfy the enablement requirement because a person skilled in the art cannot make and/or use the invention without undue experimentation. Specifically, gwmizer provides no details in the disclosure regarding how the two conceptualized projection methods interact with the caller identification information to project the information onto a remote surface. Moreover, gwmizer does not describe how the components of the two conceptualized projection methods would be adaptable for use in the projected caller ID system with only a reasonable amount of experimentation. Thus, an unreasonable amount of work would be required to arrive at the relationship gwmizer suggests.

For at least these reasons, claim 46 is allowable over gwmizer. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §102(e)

Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by United States Patent No. 6,065,844 to Chen (hereinafter "Chen"). By this amendment, claim 28 is canceled. However, claim 46, which recites subject matter similar to canceled claim 28, has been added. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As discussed above, claim 46 recites that a method of providing visual caller identification comprises receiving a call at a caller identification device and projecting information about the call through a projection orifice in the caller identification device and onto a projection surface.

Chen fails to disclose a method of providing visual caller identification comprising projecting information about the call through a projection orifice in the caller identification device and onto a projection surface. In contrast, Chen discloses a display rerouting apparatus having a base panel positioned atop a display module of a telephone device, a rear panel having a one-way reflective mirror, and a front panel having a two-

way mirror positioned so that the display module is projected onto the two-way mirror, then reflected onto the one-way reflective mirror, and finally reflected back through the two-way mirror to be viewed by a user. Unlike the present invention embodied in claim 46 which recites projecting information about the call through a projection orifice in the caller identification device and onto a projection surface, Chen discloses reflecting the display module off a one-way mirror and through a two-way mirror to be viewed by a user. Thus, Chen fails to disclose a method of providing visual caller identification comprising projecting information about the call through a projection orifice in the caller identification device and onto a projection surface.

For at least these reasons, claim 46 is allowable over Chen. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections Under 103(a)

Claims 1, 16, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over United States Patent No. 5,999,613 to Nabkel et al. (hereinafter "Nabkel") in view of United States Publication No. 2002/0009184 to Shnier (hereinafter "Shnier). By this amendment, claims 16 and 27 are canceled. However, claims 34 and 45, which recite subject matter similar to canceled claims 16 and 27, respectively, have been added. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 recites that a method of providing visual caller identification comprises saving a plurality of directory numbers, receiving a call associated with a directory number, querying a database for caller identification information associated with the call, sending the caller identification information to a caller identification device, comparing the directory number associated with the call with the plurality of directory numbers, if one of the plurality of directory numbers matches the directory number associated with the call, displaying a first visual identification indicator, and displaying the caller identification information associated with the call, if one of the plurality of directory numbers does not match the directory number associated with the call, displaying a second visual identification indicator, and displaying the caller identification information associated with the call, and if no caller identification information associated with the call is obtained during the step of querying a database for caller identification information

associated with the call, displaying a third visual identification indicator, and displaying a message that no caller identification information associated with the call is available.

Similarly, claim 34 recites a method of providing visual caller identification in an Advanced Intelligent Network, including a switch, a service control point and a database of caller identification information, wherein the service control point is functionally connected to the switch, and wherein the method comprises receiving a call from a calling party at a calling party switch directed to a called party at a called party switch; sending call information associated with the call to the service control point, the call information including the directory number of the calling party; at the service control point, querying the database of caller identification information for caller identification information associated with the call; sending the caller identification information to a called party caller identification device via the called party switch, wherein the caller identification device compares the directory number of the calling party with the one or more directory numbers saved by the called party; if one of the directory numbers saved by the called party matches the directory number of the calling party, displaying a first visual identification indicator, and displaying the caller identification information associated with the call; if one of the directory numbers saved by the called party does not match the directory number of the calling party, displaying a second visual identification indicator, and displaying the caller identification information associated with the call; and if no caller identification information associated with the call is obtained during the step of querying the database of caller identification information for caller identification information associated with the call, displaying a third visual identification indicator, and displaying a message that no caller identification information associated with the call is available.

Likewise, claim 45 recites that a system for providing visual caller identification comprises a software module operative to query a database for caller identification information associated with a call from a calling party to a called party, the call being associated with a directory number; to send the caller identification information to a caller identification device; and the caller identification device, operative to receive the call; to store a plurality of directory numbers; to compare the directory number associated with the call with the plurality of directory numbers; if one of the plurality of directory

numbers matches the directory number associated with the call, to display a first visual identification indicator, and to display the caller identification information associated with the call; if one of the plurality of directory numbers does not match the directory number associated with the call, to display a second visual identification indicator, and to display the caller identification information associated with the call; and if no caller identification information associated with the call is located during the step of querying a database for caller identification information associated with the call, to display a third visual identification indicator, and to display a message that no caller identification information associated with the call is available.

Nabkel does not disclose a method of providing visual caller identification comprising querying a database for caller identification information associated with a call; sending the caller identification information to a caller identification device; displaying a first visual identification indicator and the caller identification information associated with the call if one of plurality of directory numbers matches the directory number associated with the call; displaying a second visual identification indicator and the caller identification information associated with the call if one of the plurality of directory numbers does not match the directory number associated with the call; and displaying a third visual identification indicator and a message that no caller identification information associated with the call is available if no caller identification information associated with the call is obtained during the step of querying a database for caller identification information associated with the call. Instead, Nabkel discloses a method and system for processing incoming calls during a call-in-progress between a subscriber and a first caller by determining whether the call between the subscriber and the first caller can be interrupted by an incoming caller, and if it can, then determining the ID number for the incoming caller and comparing it to the ID numbers in the subscriber's profile to determine if the incoming caller is authorized to interrupt. If the incoming caller can interrupt the call-in-progress, the incoming caller may be able to just transfer to voice messaging, to proceed with the call, or to indicate importance of the call by continuing the stay on the line or hanging up and calling back later. Thus, Nabkel fails to disclose a method of providing visual caller identification comprising querying a database for caller identification information associated with a call; sending the caller

identification information to a caller identification device; and displaying a first, second or third visual identification indicator and the caller identification information associated with the call depending on whether caller identification information associated with the call is obtained and if so, whether the directory number of the calling party matches one of the directory numbers saved by the called party.

Furthermore, Nabkel does not disclose a method of providing visual caller identification in an Advanced Intelligent Network, including a switch, a service control point and a database of caller identification information, wherein the service control point is functionally connected to the switch, and wherein the method comprises at the service control point, querying the database of caller identification information for caller identification information associated with the call; sending the caller identification information to a called party caller identification device via the called party switch, wherein the caller identification device compares the directory number of the calling party with the one or more directory numbers saved by the called party; and displaying a first, second, or third visual identification indicator and the caller identification information associated with the call depending whether caller identification information associated with the call is obtained and if so, whether the directory number of the calling party matches one of the directory numbers saved by the called party. On the contrary, Nabkel discloses that when a communication device of an incoming caller detects that a subscriber is busy on another call with a first caller, an adjunct processor, such as a SCP, receives call ID information of the subscriber, first caller, and incoming caller, compares the ID number of the first caller with the ID numbers stored in the subscriber's profile to determine if the call-in-progress can be interrupted, and if so, the adjunct processor determines whether the ID number of the incoming call is authorized to interrupt the call between the subscriber and the first caller. Therefore, Nabkel fails to disclose a method of providing visual caller identification in an Advanced Intelligent Network, including a switch, a service control point and a database of caller identification information, wherein the service control point is functionally connected to the switch, and wherein the method comprises at the service control point, querying the database of caller identification information for caller identification information associated with the call; sending the caller identification information to a called party caller identification device via the called

party switch, wherein the caller identification device compares the directory number of the calling party with the one or more directory numbers saved by the called party; and displaying a first, second, or third visual identification indicator depending on whether caller identification information associated with the call is obtained and if so, whether the directory number of the calling party matches one of the directory numbers saved by the called party.

Nabkel also does not disclose a system for providing visual caller identification comprising a software module operative to query a database for caller identification information associated with a call from a calling party to a called party and to send the caller identification information to a caller identification device, and the caller identification device operative to receive the call, to store a plurality of directory numbers, to compare the directory number associated with the call with the plurality of directory numbers, and to display a first, second, or third visual identification indicator and the caller identification information associated with the call depending on whether caller identification information associated with the call is obtained and if so, whether the directory number of the calling party matches one of the directory numbers saved by the called party. Instead, Nabkel discloses that a communication device receives a call, detects that a subscriber is busy on another call with a first caller, and sends caller identification information of the subscriber, first caller, and incoming caller to an adjunct processor, such as a SCP. The adjunct processor receives the ID information, compares the ID number of the first caller with the ID numbers stored in the subscriber's profile to determine if the call-in-progress can be interrupted, and if so, then determines whether the ID number of the incoming call is authorized to interrupt the call between the subscriber and the first caller. Thus, Nabkel fails to disclose a software module operative to query a database for caller identification information associated with a call from a calling party to a called party and to send the caller identification information to a caller identification device, and the caller identification device operative to receive the call, to store a plurality of directory numbers, to compare the directory number associated with the call with the plurality of directory numbers, and to display a first, second, or third visual identification indicator and the caller identification information associated with the call depending on whether caller identification information associated with the call is

obtained and if so, whether the directory number of the calling party matches one of the directory numbers saved by the called party.

The Office Action relies on the teaching of Shnier to allegedly cure the above-noted deficiencies of the teaching of Nabkel. However, like the teaching of Nabkel, the teaching of Shnier fails to disclose the following claim features recited in independent claims 1, 34, and 45: (1) querying a database for caller identification information associated with the call; if one of the plurality of directory numbers matches the directory number associated with the call, displaying the caller identification information associated with the call, if one of the plurality of directory numbers does not match the directory number associated with the call, displaying the caller identification information associated with the call, and if no caller identification information associated with the call is obtained during the step of querying a database for caller identification information associated with the call, displaying a message that no caller identification information associated with the call is available (claim 1); (2) a method of providing visual caller identification in an Advanced Intelligent Network, including a switch, a service control point and a database of caller identification information, wherein the service control point is functionally connected to the switch, and wherein the method comprises at the service control point, querying the database of caller identification information for caller identification information associated with the call; sending the caller identification information to a called party caller identification device via the called party switch, wherein the caller identification device compares the directory number of the calling party with the one or more directory numbers saved by the called party; if one of the plurality of directory numbers matches or does not match the directory number associated with the call, displaying the caller identification information associated with the call; and if no caller identification information associated with the call is obtained during the step of querying a database for caller identification information associated with the call, displaying a message that no caller identification information associated with the call is available (claim 34); and a system for providing visual caller identification comprising a software module operative to query a database for caller identification information associated with a call from a calling party to a called party, the call being associated with a directory number, and a caller identification device operative to display the caller

identification information associated with a call if one of the plurality of directory numbers matches or does not match the directory number associated with the call, and displaying a message that no caller identification information associated with the call is available if no caller identification information associated with the call is located during the step of querying a database for caller identification information associated with the call (claim 45)..

On the contrary, Shnier discloses a sonic method of classifying and screening incoming telephone calls by receiving the caller's directory number or the reason code for callers with no directory number and determining whether the directory number is recognized, unrecognized, unavailable, or repeat unknown. If a distinctive sound assignment has been made for the directory number, then the Recognized number LED is illuminated, and the distinctive sound is generated. If no distinctive sound assignment has been made for the directory number, then the Unrecognized number LED is illuminated. If the incoming call has a reason code instead of a caller's directory number, then the Unavailable number LED is illuminated. Finally, if either a call from the same unrecognized directory number or with the same reason code has been received previously, the Repeat Unknown LED is illuminated, and the assigned repeat unknown call distinctive sound is generated. Therefore, like Nabkel, Shnier fails to disclose the method and system as embodied in independent claims 1, 34, and 45.

Moreover, Applicant respectfully submits that there is no suggestion or need to modify the teaching of Nabkel to include the assignment of distinctive sounds and LED illuminations depending on whether an incoming call is recognized, unrecognized, unavailable, or repeat unknown as disclosed by Shnier. For example, the teaching of Nabkel is only concerned with whether the call between the subscriber and the first caller can be interrupted, and whether the incoming call is authorized to interrupt. If the incoming call is authorized to interrupt a call between the subscriber and the first caller, then the incoming caller can interrupt the call according to the subscriber's profile. Therefore there is no need to generate distinctive sounds or illuminate LEDs based on the status of the incoming call. For at least these reasons the proposed combination of Nabkel and Shnier is improper given that the combination is based on no motivation to combine and impermissible hindsight.

For at least these reasons, the combined teachings of Nabkel and Shnier fail to make obvious Applicant's claimed invention as recited in claims 1, 34, and 45. Accordingly, withdrawal of these rejections is respectfully requested.

Claims 2-10 and 12-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nabkel in view of Shnier and further in view United States Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0183098 to Lee et al. (hereinafter "Lee"). By this amendment, claims 12-26 are canceled. However, claims 30-44, which recite subject matter similar to canceled claims 12-26, respectively, have been added. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

For at least the reasons stated above, claim 1 is allowable over Nabkel in view of Shnier. Since claims 2-10 and 30-33 depend from claim 1 and recite additional features, Applicant respectfully submits that the combined teaching of Nabkel, Shnier, and Lee does not make obvious Applicant's claimed invention as embodied in claims 2-10 and 30-33.

Applicant's claimed invention, as embodied in independent claim 34, may be relied upon above. A description of the teaching of Nabkel and Shnier as well as the reasons why Nabkel and Shnier fail to make obvious Applicant's claimed invention as embodied in claim 34 may be relied upon above.

Similar to Nabkel and Shnier, Lee does not disclose a method of providing visual caller identification in an Advanced Intelligent Network, including a switch, a service control point and a database of caller identification information, wherein the service control point is functionally connected to the switch, and wherein the method comprises at the service control point, querying the database of caller identification information for caller identification information associated with the call; sending the caller identification information to a called party caller identification device via the called party switch, wherein the caller identification device compares the directory number of the calling party with the one or more directory numbers saved by the called party; and displaying a first, second, or third visual identification indicator and the caller identification information associated with the call depending on whether caller identification information associated with the call is obtained and if so, whether the directory number of the calling party matches one of the directory numbers saved by the called party.

Instead, Lee discloses a cellular phone capable of lighting one or more keys at a particular light position when a call is received by matching received caller ID with caller ID stored in a databank. Therefore, Lee fails to disclose the Applicant's claimed invention as embodied in claim 34.

For at least these reasons, the combined teachings of Nabkel, Shnier, and Lee fail to make obvious Applicant's claimed invention as recited in claim 34. Since claims 35-44 depend from claim 34 and recite additional features, Applicant respectfully submits that combined teachings of Nabkel, Shnier, and Lee fail to make obvious Applicant's claimed invention as embodied in claims 35-44 for at least these reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of these rejections is respectfully requested.

Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shnier in view of gwmizer. By this amendment, claim 29 is canceled. However, claim 47, which recites subject matter similar to canceled claim 29, has been added. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 47 recites that a method of providing visual caller identification, comprises saving a plurality of directory numbers; saving visual projection information for each of the plurality of directory numbers; receiving a call at a caller identification device; querying a database for caller identification information associated with the call; sending the caller identification information to a caller identification device; comparing the directory number associated with the call with the plurality of directory numbers; if one of the plurality of directory numbers matches the directory number associated with the call, projecting the saved projection information associated with the directory number onto a projection surface; and if one of the plurality of directory numbers does not match the directory number associated with the call, projecting caller identification information associated with the call onto a projection surface.

Shnier does not disclose a method of providing visual caller identification comprising saving visual projection information for each of a plurality of directory numbers; querying a database for caller identification information associated with the call; if one of the plurality of directory numbers matches the directory number associated with the call, projecting the saved projection information associated with the directory number onto a projection surface; and if one of the plurality of directory numbers does

not match the directory number associated with the call, projecting caller identification information associated with the call onto a projection surface. On the contrary, Shnier discloses a sonic method of classifying and screening incoming telephone calls by using distinctive sounds to identify the calling party. Therefore, Shnier fails to disclose Applicant's claimed invention as embodied in claims 47.

The Office Action relies on the teaching of gwmizer to allegedly cure the above-noted deficiencies of the teaching of Shnier. However, similar to Shnier, gwmizer does not disclose saving a plurality of directory numbers; saving visual projection information for each of the plurality of directory numbers; querying a database for caller identification information to a caller identification device; comparing the directory number associated with the call with the plurality of directory numbers; if one of the plurality of directory numbers matches the directory number associated with the call, projecting the saved projection information associated with the directory number onto a projection surface; and if one of the plurality of directory numbers does not match the directory number associated with the call, projecting caller identification information associated with the call onto a projection surface. Instead, gwmizer discloses projecting phone caller ID onto a remote surface using a heads up display projection with florescent lighting and a prismatic lens or a transparent LCD laser light projection. Thus, gwmizer fails to disclose Applicant's invention as embodied in claim 47. Furthermore, as previously mentioned, the disclosure provided by gwmizer does not satisfy the enablement requirement because a person skilled in the art cannot make and/or use the invention without undue experimentation.

For at least these reasons, the combined teachings of Shnier and gwmizer fail to make obvious Applicant's claimed invention as recited in claim 47. Accordingly, withdrawal of these rejections is respectfully requested.

III. New Claims 48-50

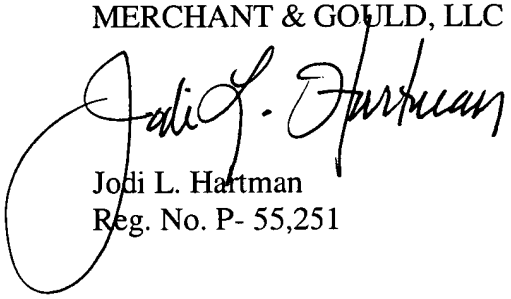
New claims 48-50 are directed to further embodiments of Applicants' claimed invention. Support for new claims 48-50 may be found in the specification at page 5, line 4 through page 7, line 2.

CONCLUSION

For at least these reasons, Applicants assert that the pending claims 1-10 and 30-50 are in condition for allowance. The Applicants further assert that this response addresses each and every point of the Office Action, and respectfully requests that the Examiner pass this application with claims 1-10 and 30-50 to allowance. Should the Examiner have any questions, please contact Applicants' undersigned attorney at 404.954.5037.

Respectfully submitted,

MERCHANT & GOULD, LLC



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